

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Sheridan and Grant.

The President, who for more than a year has notoriously desired to remove General Sheridan from command in the South, but dared not do it, has at last found his opportunity. Sheridan is deposed—punished—disgraced—for such splendid service to the nation as no other soldier has had a chance to perform since the end of the war. Upon no other of the District Commanders in the South, important as their duties were, was such a weighty responsibility imposed. He was given the command of the two most disloyal of the Rebel States, even South Carolina has her 100,000 freedmen to make the State loyal by a majority not to be overcome. But even Louisiana and Texas have been prominent in disloyalty; outside of the large cities, Texas has been the hell of freedmen and the paradise of guerrillas, while the whole State of Virginia has not given the Government as much trouble as the single city of New Orleans. Sheridan was sent in May, 1865, straight from the battle-field to these States. With an insufficient military force, and with the Rebel government of Throckmorton and the corrupt government of Wells against him, he was required to enforce justice, and with the president of the United States for his bitter personal foe he was expected to give satisfaction to the country. The war which ended for Sherman and Grant when Lee surrendered, has never ended for him. From the day he took command his administration has been one long struggle with Rebels in his department and the friends of Rebels in Washington. There is not another man in the country who has had as hard work to do, no one who has met such savage opposition, and not one who has done better work. That is his crime. He did too well. When Andrew Johnson was justifying massacre, Sheridan was putting it down; when Johnson was declaring Congress a body of traitors and the Union made of Louisiana guilty of murder, Sheridan obeyed Congress and put the blame of the New Orleans riot on the authorities of the city. When he found a man in office protecting traitors, permitting outrages on loyal citizens, and preventing reconstruction, he removed that man. Throckmorton, and Wells, and Monroe, and Herron, and Abell were justly removed. Does not Grant think so? Are not all loyal men agreed upon it? Yet with what moderation has Sheridan acted in all things! Whom has he imprisoned? What tyrannical laws has he imposed? Never was there a military ruler who so much reason to use force who has used so little. The magnanimity and prudence of his administration have equalled its boldness and justice, and his endeavors have wholly been to reorganize the States under his command, that their loyal citizens might rebuild their governments and restore them to the Union upon the basis which Congress had determined. These things he has done, and for these Andrew Johnson turns him out of his command.

General Sheridan leaves that command with an unstained record, and the confidence of his countrymen in his ability is far greater now than even at the close of the war. But the manner of his removal moves the heart of the nation with regret. When General Grant accepted the purely civil office of the Secretary of War, it was hoped that his presence in the Cabinet would in some measure restrain Mr. Johnson's violence. Mr. Stanton had held back the President's arm from striking down our trusted servants, and we deemed that Grant's vast influence would at least be as potent. All this was idle hope. That Grant opposed Sheridan's removal we do not doubt; in the President's hands now, it is said, is a written argument or protest from Grant. From his directions to General Thomas to continue to execute all orders now in force in the Fifth District till authorized by the General of the Army to change them, we are disposed to hope that General Grant thinks that Sheridan has done his duty. Yet this, if it be so, but adds to the sorrow of his friends. If he has lost his confidence in Sheridan, if he disapproved of his acts, then we could respect the part he has taken in this national shame, though deploring his difference with the people. But at once to oppose this removal, and to order it—to believe this and do that—is an unaccountable position for the General of our Armies. We do not know what there is in General Grant's duty or in the President's authority that should compel him to accept a civil office to become the instrument of Andrew Johnson's policy. That instrument, which Edwin M. Stanton refused to become, which no power of the President could make him Grant, we judge by the facts. For one year Andrew Johnson contemplated the insult to the nation of removing the soldier who of all our soldiers best represents its principles, but dared not, could not while Mr. Stanton was in the Cabinet. On August 12, Mr. Stanton is removed; on August 12, General Grant accepts his place; on August 19, General Sheridan is removed. Why, this is logic! One little week after General Grant becomes the Secretary of War, Sheridan is disgraced. How is the conclusion to be avoided that the President sought and found in General Grant the means by which he might break down Sheridan, and with him the spirit of the people? Literally, indeed, have the loyal men been deceived, who thought that General Grant might have said to an appointed President—"If I become a part of an administration which every patriot despises, and take at your hands this civil office, which I have as much right to refuse as that of Postmaster-General or Postmaster, I do so on this condition: You shall respect the loyal principle of the nation—you shall not remove Sheridan." But as General Grant did not say this, the President took him into his Cabinet, and dictated to him the order by which Sheridan is dishonored and the people thus deceived. We say dishonored, because his removal is intended as a disgrace and a punishment. It matters not where he is sent, or who is his successor. He is deliberately expelled from the command of the Fifth Military District for daring to protect loyal citizens and put down traitors, and we have not even the poor consolation of holding the President alone responsible.

The Progress of the New Movement at Washington—The Removal of Sheridan. From the N. Y. Herald. The removal of General Sheridan from the Fifth Military District, and his transfer to Missouri, will no doubt be received with a great outcry by the radical portion of the Republican party press. But in this last movement, as in the first grand coup by which Stanton was deposed from the War Department, President Johnson, with a great deal of shrewdness

and sagacity, has effectively headed off all attempts to create a popular excitement over his acts, or to confer upon Sheridan the valuable crown of a martyr. In appointing General Thomas to the command in Louisiana, as in assigning Grant to the duties of the War Department, the President satisfied the country that his object is rather to give harmony and efficiency to the work of reconstruction than to embarrass its progress. The well-known sentiments of the new commander, his recognized fidelity to the reconstruction policy approved by the loyal States, his valuable military services, and his admitted civil qualifications, will induce the people to acquiesce as readily in the removal of Sheridan as they did in the deposition of Stanton.

That the President has full legal power and constitutional right for the course he has seen fit to adopt, no one but the most unreasonable partisan will deny. There will, however, no doubt, be an honest difference of opinion as to the expediency of making any change at all in the military government of Louisiana. Some will argue that the prompt policy of Sheridan was needed to hold in check the men who figured in the negro massacres of New Orleans; while others will contend that the prejudice excited against him in the district, whether just or unjust, was a serious obstruction to the work of reconstruction, and that his apparent restlessness under authority was calculated to prevent that harmony in the administration so necessary to efficient action. The appointment of General Thomas at least proves that there is to be no stoppage of the work of reconstruction in Louisiana, and insures the faithful and energetic enforcement of the law of Congress, free from the embarrassments inseparable from personal mistrust and petty squabbling. As such the people, outside the political arena, will accept it; and they will be well satisfied if the new era just commencing at Washington shall have the effect to place distinctly before the country the issue between a fair and honorable reconstruction and a reconstruction that seeks to keep the Union perpetually broken, unless it can be reunited with an Africanized South, and a negro balance of power in the councils of the nation.

Colored Officials.

From the N. Y. Times. If the moral nature of office-holders could be painted on their outside, no doubt many of the high seats of dignity in the land would glow black with the color of their occupants. Most politicians, could they be brought to confess their life's manœuvres as frankly as Rousseau did his littleness, would lament much sacrifice of principle and loss of self-respect in the struggles of the career which has lifted them to place. There are few parents who after such a revelation would not prefer for their sons some quiet and obscure pursuit, rather than the cares and humiliations of an office-seeker's dependent existence. Why then should the race that has just been raised to manhood be stimulated to risk all manhood is worth in the scramble for the rewards of party, instead of being taught that their happiness and respectability depend on acquiring habits of self-control, and on the practice of patient industry? Why, except to appease the morbid vanity of their great misleader, and to give Phillips occasion for boasting that he did his worst to unfit them for their real duties by firing their ignorance with the hope of impossible distinctions?

This arch-agitator, respecting nothing but his own craving for notoriety, is very serious mischief. The blacks have been made citizens before they are fit for the responsibilities of the elective franchise. It is the very duty of the French may have persuaded himself into a different opinion. He must, however, excuse us and many who are, doubtless, of our way of thinking, if it is maintained that the opinions of Louis Napoleon in this particular are to be preferred to the opinions of the Emperor of the French. In plain terms, we argue no good and foresee nothing but trouble to Austria, to France, to Europe from this imperial interview. What is to come out of it? A direct answer to this question might be dangerous. Without condescending to minute particulars, it may be said, with a tolerable amount of safety, that it bodes no good. Napoleon is not particularly interested in the prosperity of Austria. Napoleon is only interested in the prosperity of France. If alliance with Austria, or if the adoption by Austria of any particular line of policy, would subvert the interests of France, Napoleon, we may rest assured, exerted himself to make this alliance good or to induce Austria to adopt this line of policy, and his failure deals another heavy blow to his prestige, which he may endeavor to avenge. There is a man of hard feeling and of iron will who stands behind Francis Joseph, and without whom Francis Joseph cannot act. Baron von Beust is at the present moment the virtual ruler of Austria, and it may be found that he has been quite a match in their own favorite line, for either Napoleon or Bismarck. Austria's future salvation depends not upon war, but upon peace. Her finances are low; her energies are exhausted. Time and rest to her are, in present circumstances, equal to money and strength. Von Beust knows this—sees it, and sees it clearly; and not all the cunning of the imperial "Mephistopheles" will blind him to the truth. Napoleon has been rather outwitted by a German. It will be strange if he has been outwitted, used, and defeated again by Austria. The complete results of this Salzburg conference will be eagerly and impatiently awaited.

Street-Preaching. From the N. Y. Church Union. It is a question of vital and growing interest how the masses of our cities shall be made to hear the Gospel. There are not churches enough to hold them. In this city, upon a given Sabbath, should all our church edifices be filled, there would be left outside hundreds of thousands of our citizens. Besides, if church accommodations were adequate, the great multitudes could not be induced to enter them. The surging throng heard not the sounding bell and the opened door of the sanctuary. We know of no way of reaching them by the voice of the living preacher, except by the inauguration of religious services upon the streets and public parks. They must be shot upon the way. The religious wants of these masses appeal to our united Christendom for relief. We must give the Gospel in some way to these imperiled men and women. Jesus cares for them, and so must we. He has died that they might live, and shall we refuse to tell them the glad news? A startling thought is it, that these multitudes are going down to temporal and eternal ruin without any adequate method being made to save them! If they all go to hell, somebody else besides themselves will be at fault as well as they. From our loyalty to Christ and our devotion to man, we owe them the Gospel; we owe it, too, because we have it to impart. God has given this Gospel to us not only to save us, but that we may be its depositaries for others. For what others? Those only whom

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The European Situation—Napoleon and Francis Joseph.

From the N. Y. Herald. Our despatches from Salzburg by the Atlantic cable, dated on Tuesday at noon, and in the evening, report that Napoleon held a long conference with Baron Beust, the Prime Minister of Austria, and subsequently had a private interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph. The imperial and official meetings resulted in the establishment of a "good understanding" between France and Austria; but, as we are informed at the latest moment, "no treaty has been made." Just as we learned the issue of what may be regarded as a personal application by the French Emperor to the chief of the Hapsburgs for a diplomatic alliance, we received a cable telegram from Vienna, stating that the official journals published in that city on Tuesday declared that the peace of Germany is now secured!—a very ominous declaration for imperial France, and one which leads to the inference that Austria, even after all her humiliations in the late war with Prussia, imagines that her material interests lie more in the direction of the policy of young Germany, as reconstructed, than in pledging herself to uphold a system of French diplomacy which, perhaps, she would not in the end be permitted to clearly comprehend.

In the days of his poverty and exile Louis Napoleon did not believe that much good could come from the meeting of crowned heads, asserting that monarchs may be deceived by them. The Emperor of the French may have persuaded himself into a different opinion. He must, however, excuse us and many who are, doubtless, of our way of thinking, if it is maintained that the opinions of Louis Napoleon in this particular are to be preferred to the opinions of the Emperor of the French. In plain terms, we argue no good and foresee nothing but trouble to Austria, to France, to Europe from this imperial interview. What is to come out of it? A direct answer to this question might be dangerous. Without condescending to minute particulars, it may be said, with a tolerable amount of safety, that it bodes no good. Napoleon is not particularly interested in the prosperity of Austria. Napoleon is only interested in the prosperity of France. If alliance with Austria, or if the adoption by Austria of any particular line of policy, would subvert the interests of France, Napoleon, we may rest assured, exerted himself to make this alliance good or to induce Austria to adopt this line of policy, and his failure deals another heavy blow to his prestige, which he may endeavor to avenge. There is a man of hard feeling and of iron will who stands behind Francis Joseph, and without whom Francis Joseph cannot act. Baron von Beust is at the present moment the virtual ruler of Austria, and it may be found that he has been quite a match in their own favorite line, for either Napoleon or Bismarck. Austria's future salvation depends not upon war, but upon peace. Her finances are low; her energies are exhausted. Time and rest to her are, in present circumstances, equal to money and strength. Von Beust knows this—sees it, and sees it clearly; and not all the cunning of the imperial "Mephistopheles" will blind him to the truth. Napoleon has been rather outwitted by a German. It will be strange if he has been outwitted, used, and defeated again by Austria. The complete results of this Salzburg conference will be eagerly and impatiently awaited.

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New Eleventh Street Opera House. ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT. THE FAMILY RESORT. OPEN FOR THE SEASON, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD, IN THEIR GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES. For particulars see future advertisements. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. NIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 14

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Coal. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN B. HARRISON LEHIGH and EAGLE BRAND COAL. Kept dry and covered. Prepared expressly for family use. No. 122 N. WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 54 WALNUT STREET. 7 4

Old Eye Whiskies. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET, WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS OF VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date. No. 125 CHESTNUT STREET. Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erie-Consolidated Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Grant admires Sheridan as a soldier, President Johnson detests him as a politician; and as General Grant believes that no public interest will suffer by his removal, he consents to be its instrument, recognizing the right of the President to his personal preference in a matter where the law clothes him alone with authority. Nothing can be inferred as to General Grant's politics from a reluctance which rests on personal, and not political grounds. We suppose the Republican journals will be likely to fix on the fifth section of the order a furnishing evidence of political opposition. It is in these words:—

"Fifth. Major-General G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the Army to annul, alter, or modify them."

That is to say, all General Sheridan's orders will remain in force, notwithstanding his removal, and General Thomas is forbidden to make the slightest change in any of them, unless authorized by the General of the Army. This, so far from proving that General Grant had any political objection to the removal of Sheridan, proves the reverse. It shows that the execution of Sheridan's orders is not dependent on his retention in command; and, therefore, that General Grant opposed the removal only on personal grounds.

It would be an unwarrantable inference from this section of the order, that nothing done by General Sheridan is to undergo any modification. General Thomas being new to that command, and General Grant having the ultimate responsibility for the mode of executing the Reconstruction acts, General Grant reserves to himself the exclusive power of judging what orders of General Sheridan it may be expedient to alter. The fact that Sheridan is ordered to report in person to General Grant at Washington, before going West, is significant. If General Grant intended to continue all Sheridan's orders in force without modification, there would be no necessity for this personal route, and a personal consultation in Washington. General Grant apparently wishes to learn from Sheridan all the facts and particulars which led to the issue of certain orders, that he may proceed intelligently, and with a full knowledge of the reasons on both sides, in such revisions or revocations of Sheridan's orders as he may hereafter make. It is not that none of General Sheridan's orders are to be modified or revoked; but that they are not to be revoked without due examination by General Grant himself, and that Sheridan is to have a hearing as well as those who feel aggrieved by certain of his orders. Considering that General Grant is acting in all this within the authority conferred on him by law, nobody can very well complain; and the course he seems to have prescribed to himself tends rather to harmony than to help either side triumph over the other.

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Watches, Jewellery, Etc. CARD TO THE PUBLIC. The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE to be found at their manufactory, No. 25 South THIRD Street, and at the Warehouse, No. 125 CHESTNUT Street. These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH has practical workmen, their PLATED SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market. Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—GRAND HOTEL, Philadelphia. LA FAYETTE HOTEL, Philadelphia. ARLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia. ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Philadelphia. UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J. NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C. Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, which desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. Manufactory, No. 25 S. THIRD St. Warehouse, No. 125 CHESTNUT Street. 1212

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FINE WATCHES. We keep always on hand an assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES" of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, etc. 11 South Street, No. 34 CHESTNUT ST., Below Fourth. Special attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness. Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 14